NOTE XVI.

A LIST OF SPECIES OF MAMMALS FROM WEST-SUMATRA AND NORTH-CELEBES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF UNDESCRIBED OR RARE SPECIES.

BY

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The Committee of the International Colonial Exhibition at Amsterdam has been kind enough to send to me a collection of Mammals made by Mr. F. von Feber during his residence in N. Celebes and W. Sumatra. The request was that I should subject the collection to a systematic review. I feel sure that this review contains many facts interesting to zoologists, as it embraces certain very rare and partly unknown species and at the same time gives a very good idea of the peculiar Fauna of Celebes.

The Mammals have been collected in the neighborhood of Loeboe Basong, Priaman, West-Sumatra, and in the vicinity of Amoerang, North-West-Celebes.

Hylobates agilis Fr. Cuvier.

A single adult female from West-Sumatra. It belongs to the light brown variety.

Hylobates syndactylus Fr. Cuvier.

An adult male, two adult females and two young specimens from West-Sumatra.

Semnopithecus melalophus Raffles.

An adult female and a young specimen from West-Sumatra.

Semnopithecus pruinosus Desmarest.

Two adult females from West-Sumatra.

Macacus nemestrinus Desmarest.

An adult male from West-Sumatra. The head is ornated with a brownish black cap, and a stripe or band of the same color, broad between the shoulders, occupies the middle of the back as well as the upperparts of the tail to its end.

Nycticebus tardigradus Fischer.

An adult male and a ditto female from West-Sumatra. In this male all the hairs have pure white tips, giving the animal a beautiful silverly tinge: the dark back-line is distinctly visible to the base of the tail. The female is ashy brown: the dark back-line occupies only the anterior part of the back.

Tarsius spectrum E. Geoffroy.

Six adult specimens and a very young one. The latter in a very bad state of conservation. From North-Celebes.

Galeopithecus volans Shaw.

An adult female and a young male from West-Sumatra.

The back of the young specimen is of a uniform rich red color, here and there, although very symetrical, interrupted by pure white spots.

Pteropus wallacei Gray.

Gray's type-specimen of this species is an immature individual and Prof. Peters thought it to be a young of *Pteropus personatus*. Dobson however in his Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the collection of the British Museum previously considered it a distinct species, the peculiar markings of the fur of the face being very different from those of *Pteropus personatus*, but he was unable to decide the question. Till now the type was the only known specimen. Therefore the specimen before me is of peculiar interest. It is a fullgrown individual which exactly presents the same curious markings of the fur of the face as described by Gray and Dobson.

A white patch ornates the shoulders. Backside of humerus, forearms, femur and tibia, inside of humerus and of the third part of forearms closely covered with hairs: wing-membrane along the sides of the body very hairy: the wing-membrane between the body and the fifth finger for its greatest part covered with widely spread hairs: the part of the membrane between the end of the fifth finger and the foot is fringed with short soft hairs. Ears entirely destitute of hairs.

Upper incisors separated from the canines by a large interval, outer upper incisors longer than the inner ones. Lower incisors separated by an interval as large as the space between them and the canines. There are only *two* lower incisors; although I see no trace of it, it may be that there has been perhaps a deciduous pair. The second lower premolar is a very developed tooth being nearly as long as the canine, but much broader and stouter.

	m.m.
Length of head and body.	200
» » ear.	17

	m.m.
Length of forearm.	90
» » thumb with claw	38
» » second finger with claw	69
» » third finger-metacarp	68
» » » » 1st phalanx	47
» » » » 2nd phalanx	65
» » fourth finger-metacarp	68
» » » » 1st phalanx	38
» » » » 2nd phalanx	40
» » fifth finger-metacarp	72
» » » » 1st phalanx	31
» » » » 2nd phalanx	29
» » tibia	35
» » foot with claws	32

One adult female from North-Celebes.

Pteropus hypomelanus Temminck.

An adult and a young male from North-Celebes.

Cynonycteris brachyotis Dobson.

This species only known from New-Ireland seems to have a very wide distribution as two specimens now before me without doubt belong to it. They agree *in all points* with the description given by Dobson.

Hab. North-Celebes.

Cynopterus marginatus Geoffroy.

Three adult specimens from W. Sumatra.

Harpyia cephalotes Pallas.

An adult male. This specimen is larger than commonly, at least its measures are very much greater than those

given by Dobson (Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the collection of the British Museum, 1878, p. 90), for Dobson found 2,4 inches (61 m.m.) as the constant length of the forearm of all perfectly adult specimens of this species from the Malayan Archipelago, meanwhile the forearm of our individual measures 67 m.m.

Hab. North-Celebes.

Cephalotes peronii Geoffroy.

Two adult males, two ditto females and a nearly full-grown individual.

Hab. North-Celebes.

Macroglossus minimus Geoffroy.

Two young specimens.

Hab. North-Celebes.

Rhinolophus megaphyllus Gray.

Three specimens.

Hab. North-Celebes.

Rhinolophus hipposideros Bechstein.

A single very bad preserved specimen.

Hab. W. Sumatra.

Phyllorhina bicolor Temminck.

This brilliant golden yellow bat belongs undoubtedly to Dobson's var. *α* (Phyllorhina fulva).

Hab. North-Celebes.

Megaderma spasma Linnaeus.

Eight adult specimens

Hab. North-Celebes.

Vespertilio adversus Horsfield.

Four fullgrown specimens from North-Celebes.

Vesperugo pachypus Temminck.

Two specimens from North-Celebes.

Sciurus bicolor Sparrmann.

Four adult specimens from W. Sumatra. Two of them have the hairs of the back brownish yellow.

Sciurus albiceps Desmarest.

Two fullgrown specimens from West-Sumatra. One has the upperparts of a beautiful mahogany brown, the same parts of the other one lighter.

Sciurus hippurus Is. G. St. Hilaire.

A single adult female from West-Sumatra.

Sciurus murinus Müller and Schlegel.

Two specimens from North-Celebes. The one in a very bad state of conservation, tail and one of the fore legs are wanting.

Sciurus rubriventer Müller and Schlegel.

A single adult male from North-Celebes.

Sciurus leucomus Müller and Schlegel.

Four adult specimens from North-Celebes. The pale spots on the sides of the neck are very developed.

Sciurus prevostii Desmarest.

Three specimens from West-Sumatra. Two of them represent the *atricapillus*-conspecies, which hitherto only was known from Borneo. The third specimen agrees entirely with Gray's *Sciurus pluto* from Borneo; the white side-stripe is present although in the form of a nearly imperceptible trace of lighter shaded black hairs, only visible in a favorable light and by turning the specimen into a certain position.

Sciurus plantani Ljung.

A single fullgrown specimen from West-Sumatra; the underparts are reddish tinged.

Pteromys nitidus Desmarest.

An adult female from West-Sumatra.

Mus helwaldii Jentink.

An adult specimen from North-Celebes.

Mus faberi n. sp.

Upperparts of head and body and outside of legs slaty-colored, darker on the back; muzzle, a circle round the eyes and front of ears light brown. Underparts of head and body and inside of legs pure white. Tail whitish.

Cutting-teeth yellow-orange, not grooved.

All the hairs are very soft to the touch, on the back a few longer bristles are to be found.

	m.m.
Length of head and body	206
» » tail (incomplete)	175
» » hind foot with claws	35
Distance between incisor and first upper molar	11

I dedicate this new species to Mr. F. von Faber, the zealous collector of so many interesting representant of the Sumatran- and Celebian-Fauna.

A single specimen from North-Celebes.

Mus xanthurus Gray.

Five adult males and females from North-Celebes.

Echiothrix leucura Gray.

The type-specimen of this interesting species is in the British Museum and has been described by the late Gray as inhabiting Australia [1]). A second specimen [2]) is in the Dresden Museum; it was brought from Menado, North-Celebes, some years ago. The specimen now before me is, as far as I know, the third representant of this species. I think it not improbable that Gray's locality (Australia) is incorrect and that later investigations will prove that it exclusively is an inhabitant of Celebes.

Our specimen is smaller than Gray's individual of which he gave the following measurements: length of body and head $9^1/_2$ inches (243 m.m.), tail imperfect, hind feet about 2 inches (51 m.m.). Our specimen measures: head and body 235 m.m., tail 215 m.m., hind feet 48 m.m., ears 30 m.m.

A single male-specimen from North-Celebes.

Felis minuta Temminck.

An adult and a very young specimen from West-Sumatra.

Felis species?

A careful study must decide to what species this fine cat belongs. It approaches to *Felis caligata* Temminck in

1) P. Z. S. 1867. p. 559, with four woodcuts.

2) Tijdschrift der Ned. Dierk. Vereeniging, 1879. p. LVI; Notes from the Leyden Museum. T. II. 1880. p. 12.

its markings. This group of cats however embraces a large series of species from Africa and Asia and among them very probably a number of nominal species, so that it at present is an impossibility to bring this cat under its true name.

The specimen in question has been procured from West-Sumatra.

Mustela henrici Westerman.

A fullgrown male from West-Sumatra.

Paradoxurus leucomystax Gray.

An adult female from West-Sumatra. Entirely dark brownish black colored with the exception of the broad patches between ears and eyes and the end of the tail, which parts are white, and the yellowish brown posterior part of the belly.

Paradoxurus musanga Gray.

Six fullgrown or nearly adult specimens from West-Sumatra.

Paradoxurus musschenbroekii Schlegel.

This species some years ago discovered by Mr. v. Musschenbroek in North-Celebes has been the subject of a short note by Prof. Schlegel in the »Notes from the Leyden Museum, 1879. T. I. p. 43". The series presented by the discoverer to the Leyden Museum consists of an adult male, a younger female, three very young specimens, two skeletons and two bottles containing the intestines in spirits. The latter have been placed in the hands of an anatomist on request of the collector. As there are now seven specimens of this species in the collection of Mr. v. Faber from the same locality as the

type-specimens, I take adventage of this opportunity to describe this species more detailed.

It is one of the largest sized species of the genus, slender in its proportions; the tail measures about three fourth of the length of head and body. Hairs soft and short. Upperparts and outside of legs of an ashy brown, mixed with black on the crown of the head and on the neck; on the back are several dark brown spots, very distinct in the young specimens, melting confusedly into longitudinal stripes in the adult ones. Lowerparts and inside of legs rusty, passing towards the posterior part of the belly into yellowish white. Tail alternately yellow rusty and dark brown ringed; the tip of the tail always dark brown. The general aspect of the animal is as if besnowed; this peculiar color is a consequence of the numerous pure white hairs implanted among the darker colored ones.

Skeleton with 13 costales, 7 lumbares, 3 sacrales and 27 caudales.

Outer upper and lower incisors much stouter and larger than the inner ones, the two midmost are the smallest; canines very developed. There are $\frac{3}{3}$ premolars and $\frac{3}{3}$ molars on each side: the first premolars are small, in adult specimens they are absent.

Length of head and body of a large male 880 m.m., tail of the same specimen 620 m.m. Length of the skull of an adult specimen 148 m.m., width of ditto 45 m.m., width between jugalia 85 m.m.

It is a very curious fact that this species so long has remained unknown, notwithstanding so many hunters and travellers — and among them several very experimented man — have frequented und crossed the North part of Celebes, where this species lives. I find short notices about this animal in von Rosenberg's »Reistogten in de afdeeling Gorontalo" [1]): he says »a very rare phenomenon in

1) Werken van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië, 1865. Tweede Afdeeling. Afzonderlijke Werken.

the neighborhood of Panybi is the *Onggoenoboeto*, probably a species of cat"; treating the Fauna of Boné the same traveller observes »higher up in the mountains lives a mammal, called *Oengo-no-boeto* (wild dog) by the natives, it is shy and blood-thirsty and a good climber; very probably it is a species of cat"; further on v. Rosenberg mentions »the wild dog *Oenggo-no-hoeta* inhabits the most inaccessible parts of the forests of Toelabollo, it now and then in the night approaches the habitations and robs domestic animals. I regret that I could not procure this not frequently occurring animal".

Ursus malayanus, Raffles.

An adult specimen from West-Sumatra.

Tupaja javanica Horsfield.

Three adult specimens from West-Sumatra.

Tupaja ferruginea Raffles.

Two adult specimens from West-Sumatra.

Anoa depressicornis Ham. Smith.

Three adult and two young specimens from North-Celebes. The horns of the largest specimen are nearly triangular at the base and further on towards the top circle round: these horns are peculiar for their length, measuring 330 m.m.

Cervus muntjac Zimmermann.

A male specimen from West-Sumatra.

Cervus equinus Cuvier.

A young specimen from West-Sumatra.

Moschus kanchil Raffles.

Two fullgrown specimens from West-Sumatra.

Phalangista ursina Temminck.

An adult male and a younger one from North-Celebes.

Phalangista celebensis Gray.

An adult male and a ditto female, a nearly fullgrown female and a young specimen from North-Celebes.